

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser

NUMBER 1423.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1797.

VOLUME XI.

FOR HAMBURG,
The Danish Brig Johanna,
John Andrae Thissen, Master.
WITH a Mediterranean pass, is now ready to take in her cargo, of which the greatest part is already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board at Perot's wharf, between Market and Arch-street, or to
Thomas H. Leuffer.
Fifth-street, North, No. 34.

March 27.
For Hamburg,
The new Danish brig
FRIENDSHIP,
Lorenz Matzen, Master.
At Willing & Francis's wharf, taking on board part of her cargo. For Freight apply to
PHILIPS, GRAMOND & CO.

March 10
JOHN CRAIG
HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,
Plantillas Royal
Haclem and German lines
Rouens
Poli and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags
He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turbentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

And for Sale or Charter,
THE
Ships **Josaphus & Catharine,**
Both ready to receive Cargoes
March 16.

Notice is hereby given,
BY order of order of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the State of New Jersey, That a Dividend of Rights of Location on their vacant lands, will be made at their next stated meeting, which commences on the third Tuesday in May next, being the sixteenth day of the month; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
JAMES PARKER,
Perth-Amboy, March 23, 1797. \$ Regr.

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Jamaica Spices, 4th proof, in casks
Old Hock, in casks of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in facks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 3 Chestnut-street.
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6

For Sale by the Subscribers,
In Penn-street, No. 21,
LONDON particular Madeira Wine in Pipes, Lisbon in Quarter Casks.
SILKS
Bandannoes, Chocolate and Blue
Taffeties, Coloured and Black
Choppa Romalls
MUSLINS
Santipore Handkerchiefs
Dacca do.
Santipore Mulls
Nankooks
Tanjibs
Patna Table Cloths
Do. Opium in Casks
March 20.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
tau

Ten Dollars Reward
FOR apprehending and delivering to his master a black servant boy, named Jack; about 14 years of age, a smart, well-looked boy. He had on when he went away this morning, a blue jacket and trousers, and a white shirt, he carried with him a bundle containing a corduroy jacket and trousers, and some other articles unknown to his mother, lives at Lewis-Town, and it is probable he may try to get on board some vessel going that way. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid on delivering him to his master, at No. 235, Arch-street, Philadelphia.
March 25.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College of Academics of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the
Presentation of the Mouth and Teeth.
Painful Moral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentist in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also fixes Brackets and soft Sponges.
He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.
Number 26.

CLARET
OF THE
Vintage of 1792,
In casks of 24 and 30 bottles each,
FOR SALE BY
RUNDLE & LEECH.
March 29

For Sale, by
George Deschamps,
No. 91 North Sixth-street,
Nova-Scotia prime Salmon in barrels and half-barrels
Smoked ditto by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish by the small or large quantity
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia Plaster &c. also,
30 Hhds of prime Codfish, just imported, and fit for shipping to any market.
March 2

Dr. Perkins' Patent Metallic Tractors.
DOCTOR PERKINS of this city, who has the tractors for sale, requests those persons who wish to purchase or receive any information respecting their efficacy, to call on him at his office, No. 14, South Fourth-street, between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, and from two till three o'clock in the afternoon, as his professional business renders it inconvenient for him to attend at any other hours.
The public may be assured that the Doctor has not said more of their efficacy in his advertisements, or pamphlets of certificates, than their merit richly deserves; they are worthy the attention of every gentleman to keep in his family and particularly to sea-faring men and planters.
March 16

FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
IMPERIAL and } TEAS
Hylon }
17 Tubs Quicksilver
2 Chests Bandanna Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods, well assorted in Corduroys, Thickets, Ginghams, Mullins, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Cakes Queen's Ware, well assorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails assorted flat and sharp points
London Particular Madeira wine in pipes and hogheads
India Market
40 Pipes and 10 Hogheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogheads choice Port Wine
7 Tiarces Snake-Root
2 Casks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 14 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Pencil
14 Bales Salt Carraways assorted, No. 1 to 3
February 11.

Important Public Document.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chestnut-street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR 1796, which an account can be made up.
February 23

MRS. GRATTAN,
Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,
A Linen and Mullin Warehouse.
Book Mullins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coffees
Tambour'd Book Mullins, from 13/9 to 21/11 per yard
India Mullin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Shirting Mullin
Jaconet mullin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per half.
Book mullin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per half.
Mullin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Decca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 21/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cottons from 1/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huck-back Towelling
Women's Cotton Hosiery, from 6/6 to 13/ per pair
Dainty from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hosiery
Tambour'd mullin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Linen for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.
N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made & marked, 3 1/2 dollars: a full-ruffled ditto 4 dollars: a plain shirt made and marked, 5 dollars: a full-ruffled ditto 6 dollars: a plain shirt made & marked, 5 1/2 dollars: a full-ruffled ditto 7 dollars: a plain shirt made & marked, 6 dollars: a full-ruffled ditto 7 1/2 dollars: a plain shirt made & marked, 6 1/2 dollars, and a very fine ruffled ditto, 8 dollars—Linen included, 5

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds,
Roots, &c. &c.
This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Foldick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS,
ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,
Five kinds Asparagus Three kinds Cresson
Four Bercole Twelve Onion
Twenty-five Beans Thirteen Radish
Six Beers Fifteen Turnip
Eleven Broccoli Fifteen Peas
Twenty-six Cabbage Six Savoy
Six Carrot Four Parsnip
Three Cauliflower Twenty-three Melon
Five Celery Twenty-one Lettuce
Ten Cucumber
Cosimon and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorana
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Lark Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Poin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.
A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, near the Bank of the United States, on Monday, the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on business of importance.
By order of the President and Board of Managers
Wm. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

The Elephant.
The Citizens of Philadelphia are informed that the ELEPHANT
Will leave town in a few days positively.
The printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above.
March 28.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship Pigou, Richard Dale, master, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscribers,
OHEA Tea in chests and half chests
Hylon Skin } TEAS
Young Hylon }
Imperial
Fans
Umbrellas
Nankeens
Bogipores
Cassia
China well assorted
Sugar in boxes
March 22.

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
WILLIAM SANSOM,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
This Day is Published,
Price 25 Cents,
By **JOHN C. MROD,**
No. 41 Chestnut-street.
A DISCOURSE,
Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,
At the FUNERAL of
The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,
By the Rev. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D.D.
President of the College of New Jersey.
March 11.

For Sale,
By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30

Mr. Pickering's Letter.
This Day Published,
THE LETTER of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Finckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic.
February 9.

For Sale,
A Quantity of Excellent
Tuks-Island SALT,
And a few hogheads
3d and 4th proof RUM.
Enquire of
John Hollingsworth & Co.
February 7

Barding and Lodging,
FOR three or four gentlemen, may be had at No. 37, North Fourth-street.
March 20

For Sale,
TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the east side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half ft in depth to a twenty feet alley. For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.
March 11

For Sale,
At this Office,
No. 119 Chestnut-street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13

THE holds of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes acceptances, deposited as collateral securities, for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to
TAKE NOTICE
That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holds of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper abovementioned, have received from George Simpson, Esq. assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and diligences thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN BITLAND, Jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
March 2

Peter Berger,
No. 129 Mulberry-street,
HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and a Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg, 7000 empty french bottles,
2000 do. demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 hand Engines,
10000 Plantillas,
200 White Rolls
—ALSO—
Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quart—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing snuff-boxes looking-glasses, &c.
100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 boxes Window Glass, 7-9 & 11-12-13.
—ON HAND—
10 yr. Casks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Cat. bell Holland Gin,
200 boxes Red Wine, containing 22 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels assorted, and
30 lb. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and barrels.
February 7.

TO BE LET,
FOR one or more years, and possession given on the first day of May next, or sooner if required, that commodious three story brick house, (now putting in repair) No. 171, North Front-street, opposite James Craig's, Esq.
The house, store, lot, coach-house and stable, No. 22, Chestnut-street, where the subscriber dwells.
JOHN SHIELDS.
N. B. Several small houses to be let in Southwark.
* A few Crates of well assorted Grockery Ware.
March 17.

Rofs & Simfon,
HAVE FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo COTTON,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
TENERIFFA WINE,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hylon and
Hylon Skin } TEAS.
March 27.

For Sale,
A GRAND, PATENT, HARPSTHORD
PIANO FORTI,
Entirely new, and one of the best ever imported into this country. Enquire at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
March 1

JUST IMPORTED in the SHIP PIGOU
RICHARD DALE, Master, from CANTON,
And for sale by the Subscribers,
An assortment of China Ware,
Yellow Nanketons,
Hylon Skin Tea,
—ALSO ON HAND—
Imperial Tea,
Old Sherry and Malaga Wines,
Holland Gin in pipes,
Cream Cheeses in boxes and casks,
Glass Ware assorted in ditto
Rum,
Cotton,
Red, pale, yellow, and quilled Persian Bark.
JOSEPH SIMS.
March 29.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the Estate of the late DAVID KENNEDY, Esquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, without delay, and all persons having any just demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit the same for adjustment.
ANN KENNEDY } Adm'r.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.
Philadelphia, February 8
March 22.

FRESH
TEAS,
For Sale, at
Whitefield's TEA-WAREHOUSE,
No. 99, North Second-street.
March 17.

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.
A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.
As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from twenty to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respect to his funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.
Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princeton, Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L. HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.
EZEKIEL HAYNIE
Feb. 7, 1797

This Day is Published,
BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other book-sellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on new paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson.
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
THE CONSTITUTIONS of the Federal States,
With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 50 cents of a dollar.
February 6

For Sale,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury;
Being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the U. S. respecting the Western Infurrection;—
Containing many facts and circumstances so where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our Minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts & Expenditures of the U. S. for the year '95. A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) February 4.

It is reported, that news arrived at Louisville last week, that the French were in possession of New Orleans, and the Spaniards were moving off their magazines from that place. We only mention it as a report, having no good authority of its authenticity.

February 8.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have refused to deliver up the posts they occupy on the Mississippi within the limits of the United States, to the officer sent for the purpose of receiving them.

On Saturday last the ferry boat, with a waggon and team, the waggon loaded with salt, sunk in crossing the Kentucky river at the mouth of Hickman—the waggoner (who was a negro) and one of the horses were drowned.

WINCHESTER, (Virg.) March 24.

General Daniel Morgan is elected a Representative in Congress, for the district composed of the counties of Frederick and Berkeley, by a majority of nearly 200 votes.

State of the poll in the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, for Representatives to Congress:

For Major David Holmes	745
Col. Steele	21
Gen. Boyer	0
In the county of Rockingham.	
For Major D. Holmes	565
Col. Steele	9
Col. Boyer	1

There are three other counties in this district, from which we have not received the returns.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

When the proposition for confiscating the debts due from American merchants to individuals in Great-Britain, was brought into Congress, no honest man, who thought justly, was found to advocate it. Its advocates however were numerous and well-meaning; but as is generally the case, their passions got the better of their reason. It was therefore no wonder that men, otherwise reputed sensible, should harbour an idea so replete with moral turpitude. The public feeling was at that time extremely irritable from the base measures pursued by the government of Britain; and if the President, whose temperance and forbearance are proverbial throughout the world, had not adopted the expedient of sending an envoy to London, there is no telling what steps might have been taken by Congress under the impressions of the moment. To that great man we are indebted for preserving our national character from a stain which no subsequent concessions could have obliterated—and which would have been more destructive of our credit in every part of the world than can be easily conceived.

Injustice is injustice, the world over, in all circumstances it continues so—in morals as well as politics it is equally detestable. To confiscate the debts due to British Merchants because the British government acted arbitrarily and unjustly, would have been inequitable for this single reason—British merchants have no control over their government. It is independent of them in its operations and resources—and the proposed measure so far from diverting it from pursuing its course, would only have caused it to act with redoubled energy. If that government, like ours, originated its measures with a view to the public good, it might adapt its measures to the popular will—but this is not so—and we may therefore presume that instead of acting as the immediate representatives of the people would do, they would follow the dictates of very different passions, and pursue a more selfish course, regardless of what the people's interests required. This is indeed so—eulogium on the government, nor is it meant as such—it shews the necessity of a reform—but it also shews that the measures proposed by our warm patriots, of confiscating memory, far from having the desired effect, would have failed of that end, and been productive of nothing but injustice to others, and infamy to ourselves. This would have been the consequence of confiscating, or even meddling with private contracts. The reverse would be the case with respect to a debt due from our government to theirs. That might very properly have been sequestered, because it would not have inflicted a wound on private credit—and because it would be taking it from those who were taking it from us—Though the property sequestered would have been ultimately derived from the nation, it would not have caused the ruin of an individual, whose confidence in our integrity induced him to trust us—France is now depredating on our commerce, and withholding from us infinitely more, than the spoliation amount to—She continues her measures, and no one can tell where or when they will end. By an exertion to aid her by paying off the debt we owed, we have unhappily diverted ourselves of the means of reimbursement—And our only resource therefore is in her justice and magnanimity, from which God preserve us.

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 31.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe to his friend in Philadelphia, dated December 24, 1796.

The French Directory have refused to receive Mr. Pinckney as Minister from the United States, and have taken a resolution, that all communication between them and the government shall be suspended until the wrongs of which the French Republic has a right to complain, shall be repaired. The motives alleged for this proceeding are said to be, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain annuls that with France, and that as they have recalled their Minister from the United States, they do not judge it advisable to receive one from thence.

After the recall of Mr. Adet, and the various other circumstances which have occurred in the course of the last summer, this circumstance is not surprising. The real motives upon which it is founded, and the designs which it is meant to answer, are well understood by you. Among many others the advantage of an alternative either to influence the elections for the next Presidency, or to furnish a material embarrassment to the new administration, is perhaps not the least weighty. You will evidently perceive, that a concert, which might be termed an alliance, has taken place between the present French government and the most virulent internal enemies to that of the United States: to defeat the object of this connection, which is no less than a revolution in the constitution of our na-

tion, and an abandonment of our engagements with another power, will require all the wisdom and firmness of which our federal executive is susceptible, as well as the support of the people. Of the former I have no doubt, and uniform experience has given me a confidence in the latter, which I hope will not be disappointed.

The news-papers which I send you with this letter will shew what a representation of the internal state of France, the Directory themselves have presented to the Legislative Assemblies. The wretchedness of the nation may possibly be exaggerated in this paper, because its apparent object is to elicit from the Legislature some new expedient to raise money for the further support of the war. But with every allowance for such exaggerations, it is certain that the situation of that country is deplorable in the highest degree, and the people in every part of it past for peace. The weariness of the war has almost reached their armies, which have suffered exorbitantly in the course of the last campaign, and which they find it at present extremely difficult to support.

The French Minister of Finance has called together a commercial deputation, from several of the cities, to devise the means of reviving their commerce, or more probably of raising new funds. He has proposed to them the establishment of a bank to be made altogether independent of the government—and a third paper money bottomed upon the confiscated property, and to be denominated *cedules hypothecaires*. Neither of these proposals was received with much favor, and the assembly have expressed as their decided opinion, that a speedy and honorable peace must be the necessary preliminary to any practicable attempt whatever for the restoration of the commerce and finances of the nation.

Meanwhile the negotiation of Lord Malmesbury still continues. The tone of the first official papers from the minister Delacroix spread an opinion almost universal, that the Directory were determined to break it off. But at the same time an universal cry arose against them, and founded so loudly in their ears that they have evidently softened and moderated their language. It is said also that they have consented to conduct the negotiation in future with the same secrecy which they have observed in their diplomatic dealings with the other coalited powers. These things are all considered as indications that a serious attempt for peace will be made, and the publicity, which they have purposely given to their statement of the distressing condition of the nation, contributes to strengthen the opinion.

The Empress of Russia died suddenly on the 17th of November, of an apoplectic stroke, as is pretended. Suspicion however is not silent on this occasion. The French consider it as an event very favorable to them. She was to have signed on the 19th a new treaty with Great Britain. Whether it was signed by her successor, is variously reported. He certainly made no change in the administration of the Russian foreign department.

I have mentioned that one of the motives of the French government, for the new administration, is an opinion propagated with great zeal and industry in every part of Europe, that the union and prosperity of the United States are dependent altogether on the personal character, merits and popularity of the present President, and that the moment he shall retire from the government, we shall fall into irreconcilable dissensions, which will soon be followed by a separation of the Northern from the Southern States. In England and France these ideas are not simple opinions; they have ripened into hope. For whatever affections our countrymen may indulge in their hearts for this or that European nation, they may assure themselves that they are all, objects of fear and envy. The prosperity of the American people has become a reproach to the rulers of Europe, whether monarchical or republican, and prosperity generates envy among nations no less than among individuals. A paragraph is appeared in one of the late English news-papers purporting to be founded on a letter from New York written in October, and announcing that troubles and confusions were expected to take place upon the approaching election for President. That the salutary advice of the present President's friends to the people did not appear to have made any impression upon them: that in every state there was some particular favourite, but no universal public spirit, and that the division of the state would be the probable consequence of these symptoms. This account coming just at the same time with the hostile declaration of the French Directory legitimated or alarmed all those who from sentiment interest take any notice of our affairs.

There is a maritime expedition in preparation from France, the direction of which is not known, but supposed to be a descent in Ireland. There are said to be at Brest 15 ships of the line and 7 frigates, on board of which are embarked 1000 men, with arms, artillery, &c. for 50,000. They are said to have a concert with the malcontents in Ireland, and expect to be joined by them upon their landing. There is another embarkation at Duakirk, destined, as it is supposed, to join that from Brest. The troops employed appear to be very much dissatisfied with the service. The Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, and almost all the commanding officers have been displaced and others appointed in their stead. The Marine Minister is got to Brest to pacify an insurrection, which has taken place on board the fleet and reconcile the troops to the expedition. Hoche has the command in chief.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe to his friend in Philadelphia, dated December 30, 1796.

The enclosed extract of a letter from Paris, which has been communicated to me, contains certain paragraphs from the *Redacteur*, a newspaper used by the French directory for their official and non-official publications. It explicitly declares, as you will observe, that the directory have determined to suspend their intercourse with the government of the United States. It is among those paragraphs, which come from an official source without being encumbered with official responsibility. It serves to unfold more clearly the motives and expectations of the French government, as well as to corroborate

the concert between them and the enemies to the government of the United States, which I have long seen forming, of which I have often given you my opinion, and the completion of which, as discovering itself in this transaction, was intimated to you in my last letter. How this concert was effected, and how far its future projects extend, I can easily conjecture, but it is not at present necessary to enquire. The present and immediate object of this measure is evident; to influence the choice of president in the United States, and if it cannot turn the election, to embarrass the new administration, and rally all its opponents under the standard of France. You see there is a pointed address to the minority of the house of representatives, and an invitation to them, whenever they can rise to a majority, to usurp upon the executive functions and the support of France. The objections against the "fatal treaty which passed only by a majority of two votes," are all taken, you see, from the mouths of the American opposers to the government. The pretence that the treaty gives the British commercial advantages, and facilities for their military provisions, denied to France, though stated in general terms, is in such direct opposition to truth, that it only serves to shew, that no scruple of morality can interpose an impediment in the political conduct of those who advance it. Yet they have not even the address or the countenance to dwell upon this article; it is the *British tutelage*, the *British yoke*, upon which they lay their principal stress; they appeal to the reason of our people, and to their own triumphs, to dissipate the terrors of a pusillanimous policy; it is for our own sakes that they take all this generous concern in our welfare, and they contemplate their own work in our prosperity.

And thus the American government is to abandon the solemn engagements of the United States, and involve them in an inevitable war, which must ruin their commerce, and check, if not destroy, their prosperity, because it suits the good will and pleasure of the French directory, and because France, by sacrificing not only her commerce and prosperity, but millions of her own lives, and all that can render life valuable to the remainder, has obtained some triumphs, which are still very far from being secured.

The violation of the British treaty, and a war with Britain therefore is what the French government wish to provoke. The house of representatives is the instrument which they intend to use, and the Comte d'Artois's policy, fear, the fear of their displeasure is the motive which they purpose to inspire. We shall see how they will succeed.

It needs no observation on my part to convince you of the delicate situation in which the government will be placed to preserve the firmness, the spirit and dignity which must not be abandoned, and to avoid at the same time a rupture with France. There is but too much reason to suppose, that the opposition party in America will provoke and negotiate such a rupture, rather than abandon their dear French government; and much caution, much prudence, much candour, and moderation will be necessary to counteract prepossessions which have been artfully instilled, and demonstrate interests which have been misrepresented. The friendship of France may, I have no doubt, be still recovered, but not by submission to her caprices, or by acquiescence in her exclusive preferences. A full, clear, and explicit denial of any commercial advantages or facilities of military provision to the British is indispensable; for as this is the only colour of a rational complaint that they have exhibited, it is easy to take it completely from them.

At the same time with the letter from Paris, came the account that the directory ordered Lord Malmesbury to withdraw within forty-eight hours. They have not however ventured to break up the negotiation entirely; every circumstance contributes to prove, that they wish to continue the war with Britain, but at the same time fear the wishes of their own people for peace. I send you the papers containing the last papers published in the course of the negotiation. You will plainly see that they are determined to avoid a peace, if possible.

The extract of the Letter from Paris, above referred to—dated December 23, 1796.

"By my former letter to you my interview with Mr. Pinckney, and that all intercourse between the French Government and that of the United States of America was interrupted. In giving you this last news, I was led into an error by the greater part of the public papers: at length the *Redacteur* said, the next day, that the news was false; and proceeds in this manner. 'The personal complaints that one government may have to object against another, cannot be a motive for a rupture between nations, essentially allies and friends, and who having, in given times, a necessary influence upon the acts of their Representatives, cannot delay reuniting at the voice of their common interest.'

"Assuredly the French are not insensible to the testimonies of affection and interest which have unceasingly been given to their cause by the great majority of the Citizens of a State in whose prosperity they cherish their own work. They will never forget that notwithstanding the unhappy suggestions, there passed by a majority of two voices only, that fatal treaty which has placed the Americans under the guardianship of the English; and which contrary to the faith of the treaty of alliance, which was to be the price and guaranty of their liberty, has granted to the English commerce, and to their military supplies, advantages and facilities refused to France; they appeal to time which will destroy all calumnies; to the reason of a people already tired of the new yoke of the English: they appeal, in fine, to their triumphs, which ought to dissipate the terrors of a pusillanimous policy, and silence the calculations of an interest ill understood."

"It nevertheless remains true, that Mr. Pinckney will not be received by the Government in his quality of minister of the United States of America; and I do not yet know whether he has received an answer to his demand, whether he should remain in Paris. Mr. Monroe reckons on staying till the Spring."

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

We have no direct accounts of Mr. Pinckney. We understand that he had gone to Holland: his return to Paris is doubtful.

The report circulated yesterday morning, of the Collector of this port having been ordered to prevent the clearance of vessels which were armed, is without foundation.

The city of London have addressed his majesty on the late manifesto, declaring their readiness to support him in the continuance of the war.

The London accounts of Feb. 9, state that the Spanish troops had retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

The French continue their successes in Italy. After repeated defeats, Wurmsler remained closely blockaded, and greatly distressed in Mantua. It was not, however, taken at the last advice.

The Franklin, Peck; and Kerenhappuck, Lillibridge; of Philadelphia; Nancy, of New-York; Frencan, of Baltimore; Rainbow, Howland; Catherine, Hay; and Jenny Adams, Young; from Bengal to London, are taken and carried into Namur.

The Belvidere failed ten days before the Factor.

The Hare, Halsey, failed in company; also the Potomac Chief, McOrder; the brig D was to sail 4 days after the Factor; the Montezuma of Baltimore failed at the same time with the Belvidere.

Ship Diana of Baltimore is taken by a French privateer (after being two days out from Guadalupe, and carried into St. Kitts). [Some error in this paragraph.]

ARRIVED.

Ships Factor, Kemp, London 38 days; Sarah, Jarvis, Hull 73; Black River, Doblen, Martinique 14.

By the ship Factor, captain Kemp, arrived last night, in 38 days from London, we have received our regular files of papers to February 11—from which we hasten to extract the following interesting information.

LONDON, February 4.

An express from Dover brought us last night the most important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant series of victories. We must refer to the short account of Buonaparte himself, and the more extended details of general Berruyer, for the particulars of these important actions. The substance of them is, that Buonaparte has destroyed the fifth Austrian army in Italy! Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the last instance, every effort of determined magnanimity, and almost of exhausted despair, was exerted, to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He stripped all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous spirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were roused by blandishments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to hasten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in Voitures, and dispatched by post. In short, the salvation of Mantua, was considered as the last stake of the emperor and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propositions of general Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armistice was refused, and we have seen from the late German journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the success of their arms. What a lesson to our sovereigns and to nations! the result of all this energy! What a dreadful responsibility must the cabinet incur, which, trusting to its own speculations, flouts its ears against the voice of peace!—Our readers will not be content with the mere outline of these victories; we therefore publish the official details; but the short total of the transactions are—

That general Alvinzy, with from 40 to 50,000 fresh troops, the flower of Austria, attacked in different points the French army in Italy; and battles were fought on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Nivose (the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of January) in all of which the Austrians were routed, and

The French took 23,000 prisoners, among whom were 3 general officers, 5 colonels, 10 majors, and a great number of inferior officers.

They killed and wounded 6000 men.

They took sixty pieces of cannon, and about 24 stand of colours, among which are the standards of the volunteers of Vienna, embroidered by the hands of the empress.

And the whole of the effort of oxen, grain, and other provisions destined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its walls.

Such is the account which the generals have given of this most memorable victory, and which, in our minds, is rendered still more interesting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the use which the directory have made of it. In the council of ancients, upon reading the message from the directory, the following speech was delivered by citizen Dumas:

Citizens Representatives.

Before we are informed of the details of this last victory; before we are acquainted with the manner in which the foresight of the valiant Buonaparte contrived to involve the imperial generals in the double snare which they had prepared for him; before fame has presented us with the record of the memorable deeds of arms which distinguished this illustrious day, and decided the fate of Italy, let us hasten to publish our gratitude to this brave, this invincible army.

Mantua must, sooner or later, fall into our hands after this decisive battle. The court of Vienna, which appears very recently to have rejected new overtures for negotiation, in the hopes, by raising the blockade of Mantua, of changing the effective situations of the contracting powers, and diminishing the value of our conquests, may flatter itself with preferring for a few days longer this bulwark of the Austrian possessions. It is of little consequence to us now.

The message of the directory leaves doubt that the new army destined to save Mantua at all hazards, is entirely destroyed; and we are able to assure the nation, and to congratulate ourselves that at last this pledge of peace (the possession of the emperor in Italy) is now in our hands. And we have it in our power to prove its value by opposing the most useful, the most glorious competition.

Unable, to the extent of our wishes, to distribute rewards, let us at least present to our soldiers that of which they are most zealous—the expression of the national gratitude. Let us here thank general Buonaparte and the army of Italy, not only because they have vanquished and defeated the Austrians

army, but also be able they have smoothed the way to a general peace. This is the highest triumph which the government, which the nation can prepare for them. Such is the monument which it is our task to raise to their glory.

Let us prove that we know how to offer to Europe that peace which it expects; that honourable peace which our success secures; that just and equitable (balance) which will be accepted. Let us, in fine, tell what compensation will be sufficient to secure our liberty, since we are victorious by it and for it.

I move that the message be printed and distributed, six copies to each member. Adopted.

This would be very important of itself, though it would serve to show that a part of the assembly at least were not infatuated by the triumph, to the forgetfulness of the most sacred duty of every rational friend of man; but that which gives this wife, humane and politic speech, real interest is, that we find it adopted by the Directory, and published in the official department of their own Journal; and the rumour is, that they have sent a new envoy, with offers of peace, to Vienna.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to Clarke.

Verona, 30th Nivose, Jan. 19, 5th year.

Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when I was informed that the enemy had appeared at Verona. Massena had made his dispositions, which were extremely successful. We took 600 prisoners and three pieces of cannon. Gen. Brune had seven shots through his cloaths, without receiving the slightest wound. Such is the advantage of being fortunate men. We have had only ten men killed, and a hundred wounded. Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from general chief Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Roverbella, 29th Nivose, Jan. 7.

There have occurred since the 23d, operations of such great importance, and which have been accompanied with so many actions, that it is impossible for me before to-morrow to present you with a detail of particulars; I shall now barely enumerate them.

Upon the 20th Nivose, the enemy attacked the division of general Massena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michael, where they were completely beaten. We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The same day they attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, and produced the battle of Corona, when they were repulsed with the loss of an hundred and ten prisoners.

Upon the 23d at midnight, the division of the enemy's army, which had taken post at Bevelacqua, ever since the 19th, when they compelled the advanced guard of the division of gen. Angereau to fall back, hastily threw a bridge over the Adige, a league from Porto Legnago, opposite Anguairi.

Upon the 24th in the morning, the enemy caused a very strong column to descend by Montagna and Capriano, and thus compelled the division of general Joubert to evacuate Corona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. I had foreseen this movement. I repaired thither at night, and the battle of Rivoli ensued, which we gained upon the 25th and 26th, after an obstinate resistance; at which place we made 13,000 prisoners, took several stand of colours and pieces of cannon. General Alviuzi, almost alone, with great difficulty, escaped.

Upon the 25th, general Joubert threw them into confusion before they had entirely effected their passage. He did not succeed in his object; but he made 300 prisoners.

Upon the 26th, general Angereau attacked the enemy at Anguairi, which produced the second battle of Anguairi. He made 2000 prisoners, took 16 pieces of cannon, and burnt all their bridges over the Adige; but the enemy taking advantage of the night, fled straight towards Mantua. They had already advanced within cannon shot of this place. They attacked St. George's, a suburb which we had carefully entrenched, and they were unable to carry it. I arrived in the night with reinforcements, which produced the battle of La Favorite, and I now write to you on the field of battle. The fruits of this battle are 700 prisoners, a number of standards, cannon, all the baggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, and a considerable quantity of provisions and oxen, which the enemy attempted to introduce into Mantua.

Wurmser tried to make a sortie to attack the left wing of our army, but he met with the usual reception, and he was obliged to return.

Behind them in three or four days the fifth army of the emperor entirely destroyed!

We have taken 23,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant-general, two generals, 6000 men killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and about 14 stand of colours. All the battalions of the Vienna volunteers have been taken prisoners. Their colours are embroidered by the hands of the empress.

The army of general Alviuzi was near 50,000 men, a part of which had come from the interior of Austria.

Ton-morrow I return to head-quarters I will transmit you a detailed account, in form of the military movements, which have taken place, as well as in acquaint you with the different corps and individuals who have distinguished themselves.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

OFFICIAL ARTICLES.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Verona, 29th Nivose, 18 Jan.

Citizen Directors,

I had repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my situation to evacuate the court of Rome, and oblige it to accept a pacific system, from which, for some time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had also opened a negotiation with the grand duke of Tuscany, with regard to the garrison of Leghorn, which my presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion.

Upon the 18th Nivose, however, the division of the enemy, which was at Padua, put itself in motion. It upon the 19th attacked the advanced guard of general Angereau, who was at Bevilacqua, in front of Porto Legnago. After a very smart skirmish, the adjutant-general Dufour, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Porto Legnago, after having had an opportunity by his refusal of supplying the rubble line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna, towards the Adige, and immediately after I set out for Verona.

Upon the 23d, at six o'clock in the morning, the enemy presented themselves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of General Massena, posted at the village of St. Michael. General Massena left Verona, drew up his division in battle order, and marched directly against the enemy, whom he put to rout, took 3 pieces of cannon and made 600 prisoners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried the pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by General Brune, who had seven balls through his cloaths.

The same day, at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of Gen. Joubert. The battle was warm and obstinate. The enemy made themselves masters of the first redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carabinieri, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 110 prisoners.

Upon the 24th the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguairi, and their advanced-guard crossed

about a league from Porto Legnago. At the same time I received intelligence from Gen. Joubert, that a very considerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced-guard by La Corona. From different circumstances I discovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt—that they intended to attack, with their principal forces my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night the greatest part of Gen. Massena's division, and went in person to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately caused Gen. Joubert to take the important post of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every disposition to assault at break of day, very formidable offensive operations, and to march in person against the enemy. At day-break our right wing and the left of the enemy engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obstinate. Gen. Joubert, at the head of the 33d, supported his light infantry, commanded by General Vial. Meanwhile M. Alviuzi, who, upon the 24th, had made dispositions to surround the whole division of Gen. Joubert, continued to push the measures he had adopted for this purpose. He never suspected that, during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements so considerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly disastrous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back; and the enemy directed their attack against the centre. The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock with the most undaunted bravery. Gen. Berthier, Chief of the Etat Major, whom I had left there, displayed upon this occasion that courage which he has so often proved in this campaign. The Austrians, encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in front of this demi-brigade. A Captain darted forwards against the enemy, crying "fourteenth, will you allow your cannon to be taken?" At this moment the 23d, which I had sent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the posts which had been lost, and headed by its General of division Massena, completely reestablished our affairs.

The battle, however, had not lasted three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched straight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and so threatened to turn the right and the center. I ordered the General of the cavalry, Le Clerc, to go and charge the enemy if they succeeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I sent the Chief of Squadron Laforce, with 50 dragoons to take the enemy's infantry who attacked our centre vigorously. At the same instant Gen. Joubert has sent down some battalions from the heights, who took the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same time the enemy's column, which had already been some time on the drew up upon some heights behind us. I had left the 75th in reserve, which not only kept this column in awe, but also attacked its left which had advanced, and instantly put it to rout.

The 18th demi brigade arrived while all this was going on, at the time when Gen. Rey had taken post behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy, with some 12 pounders. I ordered an attack to be made and in less than a quarter of an hour this whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men was taken prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where pursued, and all night prisoners were brought in. 1500 men who endeavored to escape by Guarda, were stopped by 500 men of the 18th, who, as soon as they recognized them, march up with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against the Gen. Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguairi, I caused Gen. Victor to file off with his brave 57th, and follow up Gen. Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the 2d.

On my departure I left orders with gen. Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

Gen. Murat had marched all night with a demi brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Monte baldi, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to route after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13,000 prisoners, and took 9 pieces of cannon. Gen. Sandos and Meyer were wounded fighting bravely at their troops.

Observation of the Editor of the Redacteur.

The praise which Buonaparte here bestows upon General Berthier, Chief of his Etat-Major, that which General Berthier on his side bestows upon Buonaparte, prove how chimerical and chimerical is the account of the difference said to prevail between them. All those differences which are supposed to exist between the members of the Directory, the Directory, and the Generals, &c. &c. in the same situation.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGES.

M. General Provera, at the head of 6000 men arrived upon the 26th, at midday, at the suburb of St. Georges. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by General of Brigade Miollis. Samson, chief of battalion of the engineers, had entrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered him with his cannon, and thus gained the night of the 26th and 27th, during which I ordered General Surruirer to occupy La Favorite with the 57th and 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favorite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to speak of two battles of Anguairi.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of General Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguairi. General of Division Guyeux, had immediately collected all the forces he could find, and marched against the enemy, but having only 1500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and filed on immediately to Castellara. General Angereau fell upon the rear-guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners.

Adjutant General Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9th and 18th regiments of dragoons, and the 75th regiment of chassiers, likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hussars presented himself to a squadron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomontades usual among the Austrians, "Surrender," cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made this squadron stop. "If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps stood still, and the two chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts which Tallo describes so charmingly. The Commander of the Hussars was wounded by two blows from the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hussars were made prisoners.

General Provera all night continued to file on to St. Georges, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favorite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a sortie which Wurmser was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

Battle of La Favorite.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favorite at the moment when Wurmser made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine. Gen. Victor at the head of the 56th demi-brigade overthrew all he met. Wurmser was obliged to re-enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners. Gen. Surruirer then made Gen. Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade, in order to hem in Provera in the suburbs of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell mell. The terrible 57th brigade, yielded to no opposition. On one side it took 3 pieces of cannon. On another it cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Herdendy. At this moment, the respectable gen. Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed. Six thousand prisoners—among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in 4 days gained two pitched battles, and 6 lesser engagements, made 23,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant-general, and two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of general of division for gen. Victor, that of brigade for the adjutant gen. Vaux. All the demi-brigades have covered themselves with glory, especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by gen. Massena, and who in 3 days beat the enemy at St. Michael, at Rivoli, and Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day. Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizen Deslain, chief of the demi brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29th; Fourcely, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of Brigade, Vial, Brune, Bon, and adjutant gen. Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

merous to be enumerated here.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27 Nivose, 5th year of the Republic. Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all troops prisoners of war.

II. The Officers shall retain their swords, their effects, and their equipage, and the soldiers their knap-sacks.

III. The General Officer, and other interior officers may repair to their homes, if the General in Chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour to inform the General in Chief that I engaged for this article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to Marshal Count de Wurmsler of the present capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from Republicans.

Head-quarters at Verona, 30th Nivose, (19th Jan.) I certify that in the different battles which have taken place since the 19th Nivose to the 27th of the same month, the list of Austrians taken prisoners of war, who have passed in review, amount already to more than twenty thousand, among whom are seven hundred cavalry, and that fresh prisoners arrive every moment; that the enemy have left us forty-four pieces of cannon with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of general Provera, and all the standards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify that, in pursuance to the orders of the general in chief, I have entrusted to the general of division, with the charge of conducting to Grenoble the column of twenty thousand prisoners of war by convoys of three thousands, marching at a distance of one day's journey, and under the escort of the 58th demi-brigade and of a squadron of cavalry.

These trophies of the brave army of Italy, are so much calculated to afford an agreeable surprise to our most faithful friends, that I think I shall afford them the highest gratification by this official recital.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients and of Five Hundred, 6th Pluviose, Jan. 25

"Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory hastens to inform you of the prodigious successes which have been just gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the result of the series of actions which have taken place between the 23d Nivose, to the 26th, inclusive, occasioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken prisoners, among whom are three Generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna volunteers; six thousand of the enemy killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty-four stand of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized; with a regiment of hussars, and all the convey of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua.

"After these happy news, we have reason to think that the capture of this important fortress will conclude the labors of the invincible army of Italy, and its intrepid General.

(Signed) BARRAS, Pref.

LAGARDE, Secy.

LONDON, February 6,

We yesterday received the Paris papers up to the 1st inst. inclusive, which confirm the important intelligence of Saturday. The Emperor's fifth army in Italy is completely routed; and his garrison of Mantua, deprived of all the hopes of success, must capitulate with the victorious Buonaparte.

The Directory have not suffered this important conquest to pass over unimproved. It came most opportunely to strengthen them against all the attacks made upon their administration; and accordingly we find in a message from the minister of the police to the assembly, that a new conspiracy is announced, which the government

now feel themselves strong enough to quell. We refer the public to the message.

February 9.

Mr. Cox the messenger was sent off at eleven o'clock last night, from Lord Grenville's office, with dispatches for Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's ambassador at the Court of Vienna. They are supposed to relate entirely to the state of affairs in Italy. The British government must naturally be anxious to ascertain what effect the dreadful and disastrous events which have lately taken place in that quarter are likely to produce in the councils of his imperial majesty, by whose conduct their future proceedings will no doubt be governed.

We have reason to believe that it was the wish of his Majesty that Mr. Hastings should return to India, to restore tranquillity among the company's officers there; but that the latter gave it to be understood, that he wished to decline the appointment. We think that if Mr. Hastings would have consented to accompany Mr. Cornwallis, he might have done very essential service.

Lord Masersey sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth, in the Trusty, of 50 guns, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The following ships were sent by Lord Bridport in Torbay, with orders to repair off Brest, and cruise there as a squadron of observation upon the motions of the enemy's fleet, if they should again make any attempt to put to sea—After a certain time this British Squadron is to proceed off the western Islands, to intercept a number of neutral vessels freighted with French property from Batavia to a very large amount; Robert 74, Capt. E. Thornborough, Unite 38, Capt. Rowley; Phoenix 36, Capt. Halford; Stag 32, Capt. Torke—and Triton 32, Capt. Gore.

February 11.

The public were amused yesterday with the rumour of official accounts having been received by the admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the official report of Buonaparte's victory, and stating, that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of 3000 men only.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

Married, last Evening by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. ROBERT RAINEY, to Miss CATHERINE KEPELE, both of this City.

An adjourned Meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

March 31.

POST OFFICE, Philad. March 31st, 1797. LETTERS for the British Packet ROEBUCK, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. Inland Postage must be paid to New-York. THE Ship FAVORITE, Capt. Thompson, LETTER-BAG, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post-Office on Tuesday next, the 4th of April.

ARRIVED.

Ship Wooddrop, Sims, Hodgson	Canton 127
Schooner William and Sarah, Widdfield, Jam.	20
Virginia, Pearce	Cayenne 23
John, Coffin	Boston 18
Sloop Patience, Willis	New-York 13
Eliza, Cottrill	do. 5

College-Hall.

Last week but one.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 1st.

WILL BE DELIVERED,

THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT,

Considered, Traced and Exemplified in the Character of

MACBETH;

Oratrical Observations on the Character and Moral and

The Readings will close for this season on Saturday the 8th of April.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulton, jun., at the Library at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

Hops and Timothy Seed, at No. 89, South Third-street.

March 31

6ctod

New Theatre.

MR. MORETON'S NIGHT.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,

Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

Hamlet	Mr. Moreton
King	Warren
Ghost	L'Estrange
Horatio	Wignell
Laertes	Cooper
Polonius	Morris
Rosencrans	Warrell, jun.
Guildestern	Mitchell
Francisco	Darley, jun.
Marcellus	Fox
Bernardo	Warrell
Officer	Francis
Lucianus	Blisset
Grave Diggers	Messrs. Harwood and Blisset
Queen (for that night only)	Mrs. Merry
Ophelia	Mrs. Oldmixon
Player Queen	Mrs. Harvey

To which will be added, never performed in America, a Farce, from a manuscript copy, by permission of the managers of Covent Garden Theatre, where it is performing, with universal applause, written by the author of the Poor Soldier, called

The Doldrum;

OR,

1804.

Sir Marmaduke,	Mr. Warren
Septimus	Harwood
Captain Septimus,	Fox
Captain Slath,	Darley, jun.
Flam	Wignell
Gyp	Francis
Looby	Blisset
Porter	Maodonald
Drummer Boy	Master L'Estrange
Emmeline	Mrs. L'Estrange
Mrs. Auburn	Mrs. Oldmixon
Maid	Mrs. Doxor

On Monday the Tragedy of Alexander the Great, to which will be added, a Musical Drama, never performed here, called The Adopted Child,—For the benefit of Mr. Cooper.

* Mrs. Oldmixon's night will be on Wednesday.

Received by the Indoan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coal

Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. 5
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Mullins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27.

3av

General Orders.

Philadelphia, March 25th, 1797.
ALL absent officers, with exception to those on the recruiting service, under orders from the Secretary of War, are to join their respective corps without delay.
The head quarters of the 1st and 2d regiments will be established within the limits of the North-Western Territory—those of the 3d regiment are held at Fort Mifflin in Georgia, and the 4th regiment will take post at Knoxville—but for the present Martin's, Tinsley's, and Eaton's companies, are stationed in Georgia, and the late Springer's, Beth's, Howel Lewis's, and Thomas Lewis's in the North-Western Territory—of which the gentlemen interested will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES WILKINSON,
Brigadier-General and Commander in Chief
of the Army of the United States.

[Agreeably to direction, the Editors of the following Newspapers are desired to insert the above three times: the accounts to be forwarded to the War-Office of the United States.]

The Columbian Messenger, Savannah; City Gazette, Charleston; North-Carolina Minerva, Fayetteville; Kentucky Gazette, Knoxville; Virginia Gazette, and General Advertiser, Richmond; Baltimore Journal; Mess. Adams' paper, Wilmington (Del.); New-Jersey State Gazette, Minerva, New-York; Connecticut Courant; Providence Gazette; Columbian Centinel; Gazette of New-Hampshire; Mr. Barker's paper, Portland, District of Maine.]

Post Office.

Philadelphia, March 30th 1797.
ON Monday the 31st April next the Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office at half past 7 o'clock in the morning and will continue to be closed at that hour every day in the week, Sundays excepted. The mails to the Southward of Baltimore will be closed on the usual days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past 7 o'clock in the morning.
March 30. *12t

COFFEE.

LANDING (this day at the Subscriber's wharf, from the Schooner POLLY, from Jamaica)
93 Hogsheads } COFFEE.
20 Barrels }
82 Bags }
ON HAND,
4 Tierces Coffee
6 Bags Cocoa
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE LATIMER & SON.
March 30. 36t

United States,
Pennsylvania District.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ directed to me from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale by public auction, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the brigantine or vessel called the Lindeman, her tackle, furniture, apparel, and other appurtenances; the said brigantine having been condemned in the said Court for being concerned in the slave trade, contrary to the form of the Act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
29th March 1797.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second Street.
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late Lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patten's Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

* * * * * Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797.

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent } 20,000 dollars, & }	50,000
dwelling-house, } cash 30,000, are }	
1 ditto 13,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 13,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of	10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are }	10,000
10 do. 1,000 - - - - -	10,000
20 do. 500 - - - - -	10,000
100 do. 100 - - - - -	10,000
400 do. 50 - - - - -	10,000
400 do. 25 - - - - -	10,000
1,000 do. 20 - - - - -	20,000
15,000 do. 10 - - - - -	150,000

24,739 Prizes.
33,201 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A neat deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

* * * * * Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry.

CAMILLA, Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be completed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-Street.

Mrs. D'Arbly (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arbly with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippenburg, and Sunbury STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough intimates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippenburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.
N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenburg, and returns from thence on every Sunday.

SAMUEL RICHARDET
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Male Liquors from London and other breweries. The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 10. mwf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obnoxious and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been engaged, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favours and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are that up in them, will be unfolded by art, eating forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which Providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his disposal, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.
The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's mind will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who with to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges fixed in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. 4th & 6th

Imported in the ship Pigou,

Capt. DAVE, from Canton,
AND for sale by the Subscriber at No. 146, Arch-Street, and No. 45, north Front-Street,
Yellow Nankens, short pieces
White do. do.
Yellow do. long pieces
China Ware, well assorted
Sugar in Boxes
Silks assorted
Umbrellas, silk and satin, various colours, assorted in Boxes of 50 each
Hylon Skin
Young Hylon } Teas
Imperial }
WILLIAM SANSOM.
March 22. 52w

All Persons

INDEBTED to the Estate of Rebecca Martin (formerly Vanakin) late of Germantown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said Estate are desired to furnish their accounts properly attested to either of the undersigned.

ANTHONY JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,
CASPAR W. HAINES, } Administrators.
Germantown, 3d Month, 9th, 1797.

N. B. Any persons having any papers, whatsoever the property of the above estate, are earnestly requested to deliver them to the administrators to prevent further trouble.
March 14. *23w 1w

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, laying on and between Marth and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-Street
January 26. mwf

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,

No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE just received by the Hamburg-Packet, from Liverpool, a quantity of well-chosen

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms.
3d mo. 23. th&4w

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an Act, entitled, "An Act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing.	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James McCrea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of on account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a Meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97.

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the 1st day of March next.

Extract from the Minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.
Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James McCrea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery, } Managers.
Jan. 20.

Lately Imported,

AND now opening for Sale, by the Box or Single ream, by B. DAVIES, at No. 68 Market-Street, an assortment of
ENGLISH PAPER,
—CONSISTING OF—

Printing Paper, of an excellent quality, both Medium and Demy
Writing Ditto, of various sizes and qualities, as Imperial, Super-Royal, Royal, Medium, common Ditto wove for drawing
Demy, common
Ditto, wove
Thick and thin folio cut, fit for offices.
Thick and thin 4to post, plain gilt and black-edged
Demy and foolscap marble paper

A general assortment of the neatest Stationary Ware, a variety of maps, charts and plans, and a valuable collection of BOOKS in the English, French, Greek and Latin languages. As he intends to decline the Book-trade, he proposes to dispose of his Stock of Books on hand at reduced prices, for cash or approved notes: catalogues of the books may be had at the same place.
January 22. th&3w

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahannock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the State of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containing nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowers, shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz. apples, pears, walnuts, cherries, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants: the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expense. Bordered upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, selected from the best nurseries in the State. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty or more cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptacle for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overlie's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture other than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the enclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially allowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French Burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the mill, hopper free, which is nearly 100l more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and fecund. In fact, exclusive of an improvable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the State, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appearing to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber being fully conversant with, being fully conversant with, that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.
Chatham, (Virg) Dec 19, 1796 Jinh—2aw2w

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North America, from the original settlement and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with an INTRODUCTION, respecting the Life of W. PENN, prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDISH on DELAWARE.

To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE. And of the general state in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix. Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780, By ROBERT PROUD.

"Fulcrum est beneficentia reipublice, diam benedictio laudis, iudicium est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri laud." Sal. Catalin.
"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est haec opinio." Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the felicity of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper familiar to that of the conditions, as published by the Subscription papers.

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition. Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chestnut-Street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-Street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasant and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. m&f

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO

—No. 119—

CHESTNUT-STREET.